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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

COMMISSION ISSUED

Fight Over the Eastern Collectorship Opening Up.

PRITCHARD ON ARBITRATION TREATY

COINAGE QUESTION THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

Appointment of Col. Boyd Merely Delayed—Cheatham's Case Held up for Consideration—A Colored Bishop Consulted.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—Judge Pritchard was commissioned today, and left immediately for Wilmington.

The fight over the Eastern collectorship is warming up and a big delegation of First district Republicans is expected here. The appointment lies between Cobb and Duncan, and disinterested Republicans say that Republican sentiment in the district is about equally divided. Mr. Duncan is expected here tomorrow.

Speaking of the defeat of the arbitration treaty, Senator Pritchard said today, that he voted for the ratification of the treaty, believing it to be the best policy under all the circumstances. It was an error to force the vote at this time, he thought, because it might have had effect on the effort to bring about international bimetalism. "The treaty had been emasculated of all its questionable features, and as voted on was simply a declaration in favor of arbitration as against war. The great international question today is the settlement of the coinage question, and friendly relations with Great Britain at this time are important on that account. It is not a question of war between the two countries, nor is the question of British acquisition of territory involved, but international commercial adjustment is vitally important to both countries. The least possible friction now on that account, is best for all. I apprehend that the action of the Senate will operate to our disadvantage in bringing about an immediate monetary conference. That would be deplorable."

The two expected North Carolina appointments were not sent in today. It is a question of delay in Col. Boyd's case and the disposition of the President to hear what everybody has to say in Cheatham's case. The District people are kicking against Cheatham's appointment.

Bishop Arnett, of Ohio, saw the President today in regard to this appointment. The Bishop, it is understood, is the President's adviser in all matters pertaining to the interest of his race. It is probable that no colored man before in the history of the race in this country has had the influence in this way that he is wielding. He has come on from Columbus two or three times to discuss the question with the President and to give his advice. When asked tonight what disposition would be made of the recordership of deeds, he declined to express any opinion further than to say that it is settled that the appointee will be a colored man. The report in the afternoon papers that he favored Cheatham's appointment, he said, was not authorized. He was interrogated on the subject, but declined to say whom he had recommended, but added: "The President is more than favorable to Mr. Cheatham."

At the meeting of the Civil Service Reform Committee Saturday, it is said that charges concerning irregularities in the management of the commission itself will be made. From what Senator Pritchard said today, Saturday's proceedings promise to be interesting.

One Hundred and Four Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—Arkansas heads the list again today, with 17 fourth-class postmasters. Pennsylvania follows with 16 and Kansas, the home of the executioner, is next on the list with 2. Dr. Webster is preparing the South Carolina list of appointments and a great number of changes will be made soon. Total number of appointments today were 104.

BELIEVES IN PARTISANSHIP.

Foraker Believes in Rewarding the Men Who Fought the Enemy.

Washington, May 6.—Whatever the doubt about the position of the administration in reference to the Civil Service, it has been removed, said an Ohio man tonight, in the selection of Senator Foraker as chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service. If ever there was a man who believed in rewarding the men who stand in the trenches and fight the enemy that man is Foraker. He believes in partisanship. He is a good friend and a good hater. In his hands this committee ought to do something. It has not been known to meet for so long that if its late clerk were to receive a notice to assemble the committee he would have fallen in a faint. Ten chairmen have preceded the senior Senator from Ohio. Only two of them are still in the Senate. The first chairman was Harvey, of Kansas, in the Forty-fourth Congress. Then came Chaffee, of Colorado, in the Forty-fifth; Vest, of Missouri, in the Forty-sixth; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, in the Forty-seventh; Cullom, of Illinois, in the Forty-eighth; Sabin, of Minnesota, in the Forty-ninth; Quay, of Pennsylvania, in the Fiftieth; Higgins, of Delaware, in the Fifty-first; Power, of Montana, in the Fifty-first, and last Peffer, of Kansas, in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth.

BIMETALLIC COMMISSION

MEMBERS WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE SATURDAY.

Clothed With Authority as Special Envoys—Will Visit Paris, London and Berlin—To Proceed Through Diplomatic Channels.

Washington, May 6.—Senator Wolcott leaves for New York tonight and will sail for Europe Saturday with ex-Vice President Stevenson and Dr. Pritchard, commissioned to go abroad in the interest of international bimetalism. They will go first to Paris and then to London and Berlin. The length of their stay will, in the nature of things, depend on circumstances. They may be back in the early summer; they may be detained until fall. The representative opinion is that the mission is one of moment, and the representative wish is that it may be crowned with abundant success. It grows not out of a desire and an intention to fulfill to the letter a solemn promise made to the public in the national campaign of last year, but as well out of a sincere conviction on the part of the administration that the great powers of the world should be consulted about a change so great as that embodied in the proposition for a return to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The American commissioners are clothed with the importance of special envoys and will therefore have access to diplomatic circles in all countries they may visit for the discussion of the business in hand. This will put them on a most advantageous footing. The first advances will be through diplomatic channels, and then will follow, if developments should justify it, the steps looking to the calling of an international conference.

What Will Greece Do?

London, May 6.—Despite the absence of an official statement as to the intervention of the Powers, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the final decision has been taken and perhaps action also. The question then becomes now far with the belligerents accept the "novus" terms? Turkey's reasons for not desiring to continue the war have been already explained. Will the Greek amour propre be as easily satisfied?

The Times, in an editorial says, having in view the relations of the Greek ideas of humiliation are not identical with those of some of the members of the concert, and hints that she may regard the conditions so intolerable and make trouble accordingly.

Wisconsin Will Row Yale.

New Haven, Conn., May 6.—Captain Bailey, of the Yale crew today received word that the Wisconsin crew voted in their mass meeting last Friday night they would come east to row Yale. The Wisconsin crew also agreed on this date, May 29th, for the race, which is acceptable to Yale. Two points of the race still remain unsettled. Wisconsin wishes to row in New London and does not like the course on the harbor. Yale is likely to give the westerners the choice of the harbor, Lake Whitney or Lake Saltonstall, but the Yale faculty will not let the Yale men row in New London. Wisconsin still objects to the presence of the Yale freshmen, wishing to have it simply a "Varsity race." Yale will, it is expected, insist that the freshmen be allowed to row.

To Promulgate Reforms.

Madrid, May 6.—The privy council has agreed that Captain General Weyler shall co-operate with the Marquis de Ahumada, second in command in Cuba, in introducing the political and administrative reforms in the administration. The council also agreed to commemorate the King's Saint day by pardoning two thousand political suspects who are in jail at Manila.

MEET TWICE A WEEK

House Decides to Hold Sessions Mondays and Thursdays.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSED THE RULE

BAILEY AND McMILLIN FAIL TO GET TOGETHER.

Clark Assumes a Taunting Air—Resolution to Consider the Bankruptcy Bill Ruled Out of Order—Adjourned in a Roar of Laughter.

Washington, May 6.—The House devoted two hours today to a desultory discussion of the resolution reported by the Committee on Rules to the effect that the House meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until further action by the House. The Democratic leader, Mr. Bailey, at once announced that he would oppose the resolution because it amounted to an indefinite postponement of the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Bailey predicted that if the Republicans brought forward any bankruptcy bill it would be the Torrey bill, and ended by declaring that he would never vote to adjourn except from day to day until the bankruptcy bill had been acted on.

It was denied by Mr. Dalzell that the rule had any bearing on the bankruptcy bill. He explained that the Republicans proposed to await the return of Gen. Henderson, who had charge of the bill in the last Congress. He notified Mr. Bailey that the Republicans were responsible for the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. McMullin (Tennessee) made a short but fiery speech against the resolution. Addressing the Speaker he said: "The country remembers how you revolutionized the practice of this government in the Fifty-first Congress by new rules that you may do business and now having secured the rules by which to do business, you refuse to let the House do business."

Mr. Bailey explained that he did not want the bill referred to the Judiciary committee because he was confident that the committee would report the Torrey bill. Incidentally, he remarked to Mr. McMullin: "Since we agree in opposition to this resolution, why not let the Speaker refer it to the Judiciary committee?"

"Those other disagreements have been more in the gentleman's (Bailey's) imagination than in reality," Mr. McMullin responded.

Mr. Clark (Missouri) inquired why, if the Republicans never shirked action, as Mr. Grosvenor had declared, they did not pass a money bill, as they had promised in the campaign, and answered, "Because you did not put your hands on the money." "As 602 is to law and order, so is Democratic incompetency to Republican incompetency. The Republican House puts hides on the free list; the Republicans of the Senate put a heavy duty on them. In this violation of the Senate, and he hides on the fence. I'll give you a battle cry—'harmony and hides.' You're sending three men to Europe on a wild goose chase to tide you over the election this fall and to return. Marquis de Ahumada, of the Senate, and he fall you'll have a monetary commission to tide you over the election of '98."

Mr. Cannon (Illinois) said that the tariff bill had been sent to "no man's land," referring to the Speaker, and he was in favor of doing nothing not absolutely necessary to carry on the government until that measure was disposed of. He inquired what use there was in attempting to pass any financial bill under the subordinate branch of Congress was Republican.

A motion was made by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Rules with instructions to report whether it was in violation of the section of the Constitution governing the adjournment of Congress, but this was lost.

Mr. Bailey offered a substitute for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill on May 24th, which the Speaker declared out of order. Then he moved to recommit the resolution and the motion was lost, 93 to 105, the Democrats and Populists being solidly arrayed against the Republicans. The resolution from the Committee on Rules was adopted by a party vote, 101 to 82; yeas and nays, fourteen.

After the rule had been adopted, Mr. Barlow (California) asked for consideration of a resolution calling the Secretary of War "to communicate to the House at the earliest date that may be practicable, if anything had been done toward the building of a harbor of refuge and commerce at San Francisco, as provided for by law, and if nothing had been done, why the law has not been carried out. Mr. Barlow was proceeding to explain with some heat that the Secretary had refused a personal request for this information, when Mr. Barlow thought himself entitled, when several Republicans objected, at Mr. Dingley's suggestion the resolution was withdrawn for examination.

As Mr. Dingley was about to move to adjourn, Mr. King, of Utah, besought him to delay that he might ask for the immediate consideration of a resolution which he was waving in his hand.

What is the resolution?

"For the annexation of Hawaii," was the reply, whereat the House broke into a shout of laughter, and immediately at 2:05 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

COULD NOT FACE DISASTER.

New England Mill Man Found Relief in Cold Water.

New Bedford, Mass., May 6.—The body of W. D. Howland, the missing treasurer of the Howland, Roth and New Bedford mill corporation, was found in the dock at the foot of North street here today by Henry McMann, a sailor. Thursday, April 22nd, Mr. Howland failed to get from the banks \$200,000, which he said he needed to meet payments soon coming due. That morning a note of his for \$3,000 went to a protest in a Boston bank, and at about 10 o'clock Mr. Howland walked down to a wharf, near where his body was found, with his book-keeper, and said on the way that he could not meet notes coming due, and that he might as well go and commit suicide. He must have drowned himself a few minutes later, as his watch had stopped at 10:14. Mr. Howland leaves a widow and two children. He was 35 years old and one of the leading manufacturers in New England. He was the first president of the New Bedford Commercial bank, one of the incorporators of the institution for savings, and a player in the movement which brought the railroad to New Bedford. He had also large interests in other corporations.

Standard Oil Dividends.

New York, May 6.—The liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil Trust today declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 7 per cent, payable June 15th. The last previous payment in March also aggregated 10 per cent. In December, 1896, 5 per cent was paid; in September 3 per cent, in June 10 per cent, and in March 13 per cent. The declaration of this dividend was more or less discounted in the recent trading in Standard Oil shares on the curb, when they rose about ten days ago to sales at 300, and then resumed their usual quiet state. The upward movement, however, was continued and the certificates were quoted this afternoon at 301 1/2@302 1/2, the highest marks ever reached in these shares. The extent of the advance has been little short of phenomenal.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

CARRIES AN APPROPRIATION OF FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

An Order of Cleveland's Abrogated—Comparative Statement of Tariff Bills Called for.

Washington, May 6.—A very small attendance characterized the opening of today's session of the Senate. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution declaring our national policy to be for arbitration rather than war in the settlement of international disputes.

Among the bills favorably reported were those for public buildings at Indianapolis to cost \$2,000,000, and at Abilene, Texas, to cost \$100,000.

A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to allow the examination before to outrages on Italians in Louisiana for which compensation had been suggested by the Executive.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, Democratic member of the finance committee, called to order the debate on the comparative statement as to the tariff bill had not yet appeared. It was most desirable, he said, if the bill was to be taken up on the 15th instant, that this statement be in hand very soon. Mr. Dingley, Republican member of the Finance committee, said this statement would be comprehensive and would be ready probably Saturday. It would show in parallel columns the rates of the McKinley bill, the Wilson bill, the Dingley bill and the pending Senate bill; the imports for 1893 and 1896 under the McKinley and Wilson laws; specific duties reduced to ad valorem, and vice versa, etc. Mr. Hale suggested that the general schedule of duties on the tariff question, and these could proceed without waiting for detailed information. This should be considered, he said, in case there was any suggestion of a postponement of the debate beyond the 15th. Mr. Jones claimed any purpose of suggesting a postponement, but pointed out that the comparative statement would be available for Senators only a week before the debate opened. "There is no intention so far as I know," said Mr. Jones, "to delay the consideration of this bill. All we ask is that reasonable time be given for a proper consideration of the bill."

The Senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. The debate on the sundry civil bill during the afternoon was devoted to Mr. Pettigrew's amendment, abolishing Mr. Cleveland's order to the forest reservations and throwing them open to settlement. Senator Gorman made the point that the proposed amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill and was out of order. A vote was asked to determine whether the amendment was in order; it was declared, and without division was adopted. The adoption of Senator Pettigrew's amendment virtually abrogates the order issued by the President in February. The sundry civil bill was then passed. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$4,000,000.

A bill reported from the Committee on Commerce, providing for the adoption of regulations governing the rivers, harbors and other inland waters of the United States, except the great lakes, to carry out the recommendations of the American delegates to the International Congress was passed, and at 6:15 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Senator Warren introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry for the inspection of meat products and live stock, suppression of extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among live stock, to regulate transportation of live stock and prevent the exportation of imports of diseased cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs or other animals.

Arrived at His Post.

Rome, May 6.—Mr. Chandler Hale, the new Secretary of the United States Embassy here, has arrived and resumed the duties of charge d'affaires, pending the arrival of Ambassador Draper.

THE FIGHT AT PHARSALA

Sublimest Spectacle of Any Battle of the War.

DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE TURKS

GREEKS FOUGHT WITH THE COURAGE OF DESPERATION.

Magnificent Endurance and Dash of the Turks—Greeks Repulsed and Pursued Across the Plain—Battle Ceased at Night.

London, May 6.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, at Pharsala, telegraphing under today's date, says:

Yesterday's battle was the most sublime spectacle and had the most decisive result of any battle of the war. It was not the intention to have a pitched engagement, but when, at 9 a. m. Edhem Pasha arrived at the outposts to reconnoitre the enemy's position north of Pharsala, a furious fire began. The weather was cool and the sky cloudy. The village of Pharsala was visible, huddled under a line of low hills, with higher hills behind. A stream, the ancient Raipus, runs before the village, and is crossed by a bridge. The railway station is between the stream and the village. The enemy has a good position, about six miles northward, secured by earthworks.

Along the low green hills were two brigades in advance of the line. Two half brigades formed the reserve, the whole force numbering twenty thousand men. The Turks numbered fifty thousand. They were not all, however, engaged. The battle was opened by the artillery. The Greeks shot better than usual, but in two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a great mistake, they being thereby between the river and mountains without room to deploy. The sight was superb. The Greeks in places fought with the courage of desperation. Great black masses, forming the rear guard to hold the bridge, covered the rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks were magnificent. I arrived on the field with a regiment, whose men began immediately to run forward, dancing under the fire, and shouting like children. The Greeks were repulsed and were vigorously pursued across the plain, where the Turks had drawn a semi-circle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions.

The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat of the enemy to Pomoke. The remainder were flung against Pharsala. The battle was little like a tradition. There was no volleying, no bayonet assault, no rush, no cheering, only a steady, leisurely advance in open order and individual firing. The soldiers kept shouting "Allah," "Allah," and the constant repetition swelled into a heavy, monotonous chorus.

The fire of the Greeks was not very effective. Before 5 o'clock the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vasil and the entrenchments near the river were stormed, and the Turkish line was broken. The battle ceased at night fall. A flanking division was established behind the Greeks, cutting their best line of retreat to Athens.

Edhem Pasha's Report of the Battle.

Constantinople, May 6.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, telegraphs in reference to the fighting at Pharsala that the Greeks were gradually driven from all their positions until, after fifteen hours' severe fighting, the Turks established themselves in the front and rear of Pharsala, besides destroying the railway to the north. A later dispatch from Edhem Pasha added that the Turks had occupied Pharsala and the Greek entrenchments. The Greeks, he further said, were hurriedly retreating to Demoko and were closely pressed by the Ottoman cavalry.

Greeks in Full Retreat.

Larissa, May 6.—The Turkish advance guards discovered this morning that they had no enemy before them, the Greeks having evacuated Pharsala in the night. The Greek infantry crossed the hills and the baggage and artillery took the main road. The retreat was made in good order. The abandonment of Pharsala was decided upon only after it became evident to Prince Constantine and his staff that the largely superior forces of the Turkish army were closing in on three sides on the Greek forces, and that a crushing defeat, if not utter annihilation, would be the probable outcome of another stand. The Turks have burned two villages and now occupy Pharsala.

Turks Successful all Along the Line.

London, May 6.—The Morning Post has a dispatch from a correspondent who is with the Turkish army in Thessaly, which confirms the reports that the Turks were successful all along the line and that Pharsala was captured by them.

A report from Athens gives the number of Turks engaged as 20,000. The greater range of the Turkish artillery caused serious losses to the Greeks. The Turks continually advanced under cover of their guns until they could almost touch the Greek lines. The Crown Prince then ordered a retreat, and the Greek army withdrew to stronger positions. All their ammunition was safely removed to Demoko.

THE WAR OVER.

End of Hostilities, But Peace Not Yet in Sight.

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London, May 6.—The war is virtually over, but peace is by no means in sight. Such is the paradoxical situation at the present moment. The latest information from all sources shows that the battle of Pharsala was not a Greek victory as represented. This is made clear by the general retreat of the Greek army last night to Demoko. Notwithstanding Demoko is considered impregnable, Greek success seems impossible. The question hangs for the moment on the intervention of the Powers, which Greece hopes for, but still refuses to ask. There is a conflict of evidence on this point. Everything indicates on the whole that a cessation of hostilities is close at hand, if it has not been already arranged.

Russia's remarkable attitude suggests that she wishes for her own purposes, to secure the exposition of the large Greek population of Constantinople.

Englishmen take a facetious interest in the capture of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett by the Greeks. He is the clown of the House of Commons. Perhaps he can be best described as the "rising sun" of the House of Commons. The House of Commons roared for ten minutes today when a member with mock solemnity, questioned the government as to the fate of the member whose armor in the Sultan's cause recently won for him a dazzling decoration from Constantinople.

Severe Attack on Smolenski.

Athens, May 6.—Dispatches from the front state that when the Turks saw that General Smolenski, the commander of the right wing of the Greek army, was retreating from the front which he had gallantly held against their repeated assaults, they attacked him vigorously. His division, however, withdrew in an orderly manner to Almyre southwest of Pharsala and close to the Gulf of Volo.

PROF. BARNARD'S AIR-SHIP

IT WAS A BICYCLE WITH A BALLOON ATTACHMENT.

Story Told With Much Circumstantiality, but Should Not be Swallowed Whole.

Nashville, Tenn., May 6.—An airship on which Prof. Barnard, director of physical training of the Y. M. C. at this city, has been at work for a long time, made its initial journey today. The ship which was in process of completion for weeks at a secluded place near the Exposition grounds, was brought off this morning to the great astonishment of even most of the officials of the Exposition, as the secret had been carefully guarded.

At 11:15 o'clock the professor announced to the several officials present, "Well, I'm off," and mounted a bicycle contrivance attached to a tremendous balloon at the top, with sails or propellers at the front and sides. The curious craft arose as gracefully as an eagle. In mute wonderment the assemblage stood gazing at the ship as it rose to a great height and then just as Prof. Barnard had declared, he made a bee line over the course of the North-western railway at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour.

"The wind is rather still," said Prof. Barnard, "and would bear me in this direction of Clarksville, but I don't propose that the wind shall dictate my movements, and I select my own and go toward Memphis."

The last trace of his aerial bicycle visible showed that he was keeping his word, as well as can be judged of the receding object. The ship attained a height of about half a mile, and moved westward at about fifteen miles an hour. Prof. Barnard stated that after reaching an altitude of 500 feet he would reverse the ship as evidence that he had control of it and that all was well with him. This he did. The ship is of watermelon shape, 46 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, and sails lengthwise. Instead of the basket attachment of a balloon it has a bicycle frame and by means of pedals and handles the propeller and the side sails are controlled. The propeller extends ten feet in front of the machine and consists of reversible sails about one-twentieth the size of the balloon part overhead. At either side of the machine is a kite-shaped sail, about three feet long by two feet wide. These also are reversible and are controlled by revolving levers. The balloon is filled with hydrogen gas and is made of silk and cotton.

Prof. Barnard returned to the city tonight. He had gone about twelve miles when one of the propellers broke and he was obliged to descend, which was easily done. He will make another trip in a few days. He is greatly pleased with the success of the trip.

Powers Will Intervene.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens this evening asserts that a collective note will be concurrently handed to Greece and Turkey tonight or tomorrow, calling upon both to cease hostilities, the Powers undertaking a solution of the differences. The Telegraph's correspondent gives as the conditions of the Powers the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks and of Crete by the Greeks, and the restoration of the status quo ante bellum, so far as Greece is concerned. The Powers will execute their own plans in respect to Crete as far as possible in accordance with the desires of the population of the island.

Sir Ashmead Bartlett in Athens.

Athens, May 6.—Sir Ashmead Bartlett, member of the British House of Commons, who was recently decorated by the Sultan of Turkey, and who, together with his son, was captured by a Greek warship near Platamona yesterday, having it is alleged, compromising documents in his possession, arrived today at the Piræus, the port of Athens. Prime Minister Ralli boarded the vessel, which had brought Sir Ashmead to the port, and personally conducted him to this city in order to avert hostile manifestations against him.

UNIQUE SUSPENSION BRIDGE

FLOODS WASH PIERS AND EMBANKMENT, BUT THE RAILS HOLD FAST.

Safe to Travel Across It—Total Length of the Novel Passageway Is 132 Feet—Workmen Walk on It Fearlessly.

One of the most unique of suspension bridges and the quickest job of bridge repairing on record constitute the dual wonder of which the Cincinnati and Muskingum railroad is boasting. The story of marvel and accomplishment centers about the bridge on the railroad mentioned which is known as No. 158. This bridge which has been the scene of a battle with the most severe flood that has visited the section of country in the vicinity of Clarksville, O., the point near which the structure is located. The flood came down the Muskingum river slowly at first and then its water increased by rains of magnitude, became a miniature tidal wave and attacked all that section of the Cincinnati and Muskingum road lying between Washington and Clarksville. A section of track about a half mile long turned over against the fences and the fill six to eight feet high was completely washed away. This merely left the bridge in a state of ruin and the resistance of the flood that bore down upon bridge No. 158.

The structure was what is known as a two-span truss bridge. Each span was seventy feet long. When the country stood hard and fast, for it had been strengthened to as great an extent as possible by stone piers and heavy foundations of mixed rock and earth. The waters were against the foundation and the false work of the bridge until it seemed that the structure must go down with the flood. The railroad company kept watchmen about the scene constantly, and no effort was spared to prevent what seemed assured disaster. Finally, one night the watchmen located at either end of the bridge heard a crash and a roar and the bridge moved perceptibly. It did not seem to tilt, but rather sagged. As the morning came, the water had risen and the railroad men made no effort to investigate until daylight came to their assistance. When they did finally look the bridge over, the scene that greeted them was startling. All the supports of the bridge had been swept away for 132 feet. Despite this, the railroad tracks remained intact. What was more, they held the ties and the stringers in place. In fact, the bridge was so sturdy that the railroad men decided to try to save as much of the road bed that had stood this severe test as possible. So workmen began to creep cautiously out upon the remains of the bridge, to test its strength and see how badly the combination of rails, string pieces and ties had been tried. The workmen found to their surprise that there was no need of exercising great care in their movements. The structure beneath was as solid as before, so far as vibration went, as it was before the flood.

At first it seemed an almost hopeless task to think of repairing such damage and that the only way out of the difficulty was to build an entirely new structure. This is what the watchmen reported to the superintendent of the road when the bridge gang and the superintendent came down on the special train. It was decided to try to save as much of the road bed that had stood this severe test as possible. So workmen began to creep cautiously out upon the remains of the bridge, to test its strength and see how badly the combination of rails, string pieces and ties had been tried. The workmen found to their surprise that there was no need of exercising great care in their movements. The structure beneath was as solid as before, so far as vibration went, as it was before the flood.

The men began to work over the entire bridge to the other end and found that the strain had been remarkably light. In fact, the portion of the bridge that had stood the strain was better after it had been tested and compared with the other portions of the bridge. It was decided to try to save all that was left of the bridge and the work of repairing began. The first step to be taken in performing such a task is to build what is known as a temporary structure. This time, however, it was necessary before the usual preliminary to repair the fill, which was six to eight feet high, that the waters had carried away with them. Nearly 300 cubic yards of material were loaded on the cars at the railroad quarry, transported the sixty miles that stretch between the quarry and the damaged fill, the fill was replaced and the bridge ready for the passage of trains in exactly five days from the time the workmen began the undertaking.

As may be imagined, it took twenty-four hours of labor to bring this about. The workmen were divided into three gangs, each of which worked eight hours at a stretch. It is no easy task to place in position the beams and stringers that are used in the temporary structure, and it must also be borne in mind that the piers that had been swept out had to be rebuilt of stone. In the building of a pier the greatest care must be exercised, for a false move means disaster when so great a weight is to rest upon the stones which are being placed together. The piers of bridge 158, however, were rebuilt in first-class fashion, and the heavy timbers placed in position within the time stated.

When the temporary structure was complete and the bent trestle of nine bents was pronounced in condition, the end of the bridge had been won. In the direction of down stream, so that only one corner rested on the pier, was pulled back into position, and within two hours from the time that happened the bridge was ready for trains to pass over. The work of putting in the bents and moving the span into place occupied just two days. After it was all over the workmen went over the span that had held its position so strongly and found that in spite of all the terrible strain to which the rails and timbers had been subjected not broken or pulled away so it was necessary to replace them.

The railroad men say that a good many queer things happen to and about them at all times, but this sort of a suspension bridge and the circumstances surrounding its sudden formation combine to make about the oddest event of the railroad year, at least in Ohio.

MARCO BOZZARIS.

The Story of His Death and Heroism Recalled.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pending the historic struggle of the modern Greeks against their old oppressors, the Turks, it is not inappropriate to recall some of the incidents which marked the memorable revolution began in 1821, and after a contest of six years, ended in the freedom of the Greeks. That the modern Greeks are worthy descendants of the men who fought at Marathon and Salamis was signally shown during the whole course of that momentous struggle. Among the many who fought and died for freedom and humanity, perhaps the most striking figure was Marco Bozzaris, immortalized by Halleck. A brief account of the fall of that immortal hero may be found in the present issue. In 1825 the management of the war

in Acarnania was confined on the part of the Turkish government to Mustapha, pasha of Scutari, with Isouf, the pasha of Serres, as his second in command. They found such difficulty in organizing a sufficient force that the whole of June and July was passed in preparing a corps of 8,000 men at Preveza. Isouf had taken up a position at Pouda, a village close to the ancient Actina, there to await the pasha of Scutari. The latter was advancing with his troops and a large contingent furnished by the pasha of Thessaly. Marco Bozzaris was at Katochi, between Missolonghi and Vonizza with Jonas, of Agraplia, to whom he had been reconciled after a long enmity. Mustapha was on his march from Agraplia to Vonizza, and the pasha of Preveza, the Albanians, who formed the flower of Isouf's army, no sooner received the allowances usually made before entering the field than they threatened the life of their commander and after committing numerous excesses withdrew to their respective homes. Even Isouf's tent was not spared on this occasion, while he himself only escaped by embarking on a distance of forty miles. Near Clarksville a section of track about a half mile long turned over against the fences and the fill six to eight feet high was completely washed away. This merely left the bridge in a state of ruin and the resistance of the flood that bore down upon bridge No. 158.

The cause of this mutiny and desertion was afterwards traced to Omer Vroni, another Turkish leader, who had become jealous of Isouf's military fame and determined to strip him of all means of co-operation. Mustapha was in the present campaign. He accordingly succeeded in persuading the Albanians to join his own standard, and took post at Lapanori, to the right of the Achéron, with 4,000 men. In reaction to the position of Marco Bozzaris, with orders to attack the Greeks in flank. Apprised of their landing, the Souliote chief fell on the Turks, having either killed or taken prisoners more than two-thirds of the whole number, the rest were glad to escape to their boats.

Hearing that a division of 2,000 men was advancing on the side of Valtos, Bozzaris sent a detachment in that direction to prevent their approach, while he himself determined to dispute the entrance of Mustapha Pasha into Acarnania. To effect this important object, it became necessary for the pasha to march in the face of the enemy, which had so frequently secured victory to the Greeks during the pending contest. It was this alone which enabled him to reach Carpena in safety, and to prevent the consequences that must have followed a sudden invasion by Mustapha. The enemy's army reached the frontier of Acarnania on the 19th of August, and encamped on an extensive plain near the above place, amounting to 14,000 men, while the Greeks could with difficulty collect 2,000. Undaunted by such fearful odds, Bozzaris, whose previous gallantry had awakened the most flattering hopes of his future heroism, was now destined to exceed the most sanguine anticipations of his friends and admirers. A general council of the chiefs and soldiers being summoned, Marco pointed out the impossibility of making a regular attack on the enemy, while, on the other hand, their country and its cause were irretrievably lost if they did not take advantage of the night and endeavor by an act of daring to prevent the consequences of their country, to prevent the Turks from entering the plains around Missolonghi. This opinion being acquiesced in by all present, he addressed his companions in second time, and having drawn a flattering picture of the glory which awaited those who took part in the intended attack, as well as the service they were about to render Greece, the hero called upon them to stand forward. The call was answered by 400 men, chiefly Souliotes, who according to the ancient practice of Souli when they were determined to conquer or die, drew away their scabbards and braced each other. Having selected 300 to act immediately about his own person, Bozzaris directed that the remainder of the troops should be formed into three divisions for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's camp at different points, while he penetrated to the center with his own chosen band.

Everything being prepared by midnight on the 19th of July, the last words of Bozzaris, on assigning to each chief and soldier the part he had to perform, were: "If you lose sight of me during the combat come and seek me in the pasha's tent." He then set forward closely followed by the sacred battalion, while the chiefs and soldiers, as they were, destined to make their attack at separate points, also proceeded to their stations. In order that this should be simultaneous, it was agreed that not a shot was to be fired or a sword drawn until they heard the shout, Bozzaris was bound to advance by addressing the Turkish sentinels in the Albanian language and telling them he came with reinforcements from Omer Vroni. At the center he sounded the bugle, upon which the attack commenced on every side. The enemy, either unprepared or panic-stricken fled in all directions, while those who resisted, were mistaken for comrades for enemies, perishing by each other's hands.

While dealing death around and encouraging his companions to profit by so favorable a movement, the voice of Bozzaris was recognized, and as he had ordered the chief pasha to be seized a ball struck him in the loins; though the wound was dangerous he concealed it, and continued to animate the men, until wounded a second time in the chest, he fell and was borne from the field by a party of soldiers. Notwithstanding this disaster, the struggle was maintained with the utmost spirit till daylight, at which time the Greeks saw that the Turkish masters of the field, those who did not perish having abandoned their camp, leaving the ground covered with the dead, eighteen standards, a quantity of baggage and ammunition, together with a number of horses and several thousand head of oxen. While the loss of the infidel army could not be less than 3,000 men, that of the Christians was only thirty killed and seventy wounded; of these, about half were Souliotes.

Brilliant as this triumph must be regarded, it was the most dearly bought of all those acquired by regenerated Greece. Though unblest with the advantages which science and education bestow, Marco Bozzaris was endowed with all those manly virtues and that simplicity of character which are only to be found in the heroes of Plutarch. His conduct from early life, whether in his capacity of citizen, patriot or soldier, had excited the hopes and won the admiration of the whole Greek people. Surely the last act of his life will bear an advantageous comparison with the most exalted moment in that of Leonidas, or the hero of Mantinea. To his bleeding country it was an irreparable loss. Yet it would have been impossible to die a more glorious death while, if antithesis could be named which has served as a never-fading illustration to poets, orators and historians, modern Greece may safely put forth that of Marco Bozzaris as being scarcely less entitled to the palm of immortality.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Japan's Minister in Washington Denies That His People are Belligerent.

Washington, May 6.—It is said at the Japanese Legation that news just received from Japan does not indicate that any unusual excitement prevails there on account of the recent deportation of Japanese immigrants from Hawaii. Commenting upon this fact the Japanese Minister tonight expressed regret that exaggerated rumors on the subject should have gained a certain amount of credence in this country. In his opinion there is nothing either in the attitude of his government or in the state of public feeling in Japan to justify the belief that the question which has arisen between Hawaii and Hawaii will not be settled by ordinary diplomatic methods. Least of all is there anything in the incident which can possibly cause a misunderstanding between Japan and the United States.

Japanese emigration to Hawaii began at the solicitation of the Hawaiian government, but now the authorities of the republic, without notice and contrary to precedent, so the Minister says, have denied to Japanese the right to land in the islands. The Japanese Minister has no doubt that his government will hold that the Hawaiian government has violated the conventional rights of Japanese subjects, and will endeavor by the well-recognized methods of diplomacy, to secure some remedy for the persons whose interests have been injured. That is all there is of the question, he says, and thus far he asks for no redress to the extent that Japan is about to seek redress in some extraordinary or unusual way. The rest of the Minister's statement is substantially as follows:

Japan would make no remonstrance against the laws reasonably exercised. She has shown that by acquiescing in the decision of the Hawaiian authorities regarding the deportation of the large number of contract laborers to Hawaii, she has acquiesced in a violation both of Hawaiian and Japanese law, but in the other cases she claims that the laws of Hawaii, in manifest reversal of all precedent, were capriciously enforced, and for that reason she asks for her people the redress to which her treaty with Hawaii and the law of nations entitled them. With this alone in view the Japanese government has shown no inclination to resort to force, but a reasonable and moderate policy. The suspension of emigration at the very beginning of the trouble was the best proof that could have been afforded of a desire not to aggravate the situation.

The Japanese Minister says he is convinced that when the people of this country understand the full significance of that action, as well as the general policy of this government, they will sympathize with the efforts of Japan to prevent the consequences of regarding them as inimical to their own interests.

GERMANS BUY LITTLE.

Consul Monaghan Says They Criticize Our Products and Steal Our Inventions.

Washington, May 6.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, has made a report to the State department, in which he rather severely criticizes the German government for their treatment of American products and American manufactures. He says that much criticism is heard in regard to American products, and they would be a subject for laughter if the matter were not serious. Germany buys little from the United States except natural products, and she would not purchase greater fears, says Mr. Monaghan, of these if she could get them elsewhere as good and cheap as from us. She has the United States in the future than of any other country. She has great hopes that South America will eventually produce the goods she desires, but Consul Monaghan predicts that this will be impossible.

"Legislative acts," he continues, "have done much to keep out our meats and manufactures. We have a look for the German in the way of permanent trade, our machines will be bought, taken apart, and successfully imitated, except when our manufacturers are wise enough to take out imperial protection rights."

Mr. Monaghan adds that one manufacturer who has grown rich by stealing American inventions will leave Germany within ten days for the United States for the purpose of securing new inventions and selling them as his own in Germany.

"This is no market for our merchants or manufacturers," says the Consul. It is not in the temper of these people to take water, but they will say to us, 'We will take your goods, but we will not pay for them.' They are the largest and most successful manufacturers in this district owe their prosperity to American merchants and American ideas. If proofs of this character are wanted I have them ready."

Mr. Monaghan suggests the advisability of entering into commercial relations with Russia and Austria, with a view to forcing Germany into more satisfactory trade relations with the United States.

LORD TENNYSON.

The Poet Loved to Converse Just After Dinner.

Max Muller, in Cosmopolis.

It was generally after dinner when smoking his pipe and sipping his whisky, that the poet began to talk and to take a more active part in the conversation of his friends. His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time when I and several friends were staying at his house, and the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. "Anybody can do that," he said, "if he chooses to do it." When he was asked to doubt and to tease him, "Well," he said, "I will give up smoking from to-night." The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window at his house in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few minutes' rest, he came back again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco.

He once kindly offered to lend me his house in the Isle of Wight; "but mind," he said, "I am not to be reached from morning till evening." This was, in

fact, his great grievance, that he could not go out without being stared at. Once, taking a walk with me and my wife on the downs behind his house, he suddenly started, left us and ran home, simply because he had descried two strangers coming toward us.

I was told that he once complained to the queen, and said that he could no longer stay in the Isle of Wight, on account of the tourists who came to stare at him. The queen, with a kindly irony, remarked that she did not suffer much from that grievance, but Tennyson, not seeing what she meant, replied: "No, madam, and if I could clap my hand wherever I like, I should not be troubled, either."

It must be confessed that people were very inconsiderate. Rows of tourists sat like sparrows on the palms of his garden, and he was obliged to wear his guides, particularly those from America, for showing them the great poet. Nay, they went so far to dress up a sailor to look like Tennyson, and the result was that, after their trick had been found out, the tourists would walk up to Tennyson and ask him: "Now, are you the real Tennyson?" This, no doubt, was very annoying, and later on Lord Tennyson was driven to pay a large sum for some useless downs, near his house, simply in order to escape from the attentions of admiring travelers.

Why should not people be satisfied with the best that a poet is and can give them, namely, his poetry? Few poets are greater than his poetry, and Tennyson was not one of them. Like many great poets, such as Victor Hugo, for instance, the worship that was paid him by many who came to see him was painful to him and to his friends. Tennyson frequently took flight from his intending Boswells, and was the last man to appreciate the "Il parlie" by Lord Tennyson. He was the result hushed when Victor Hugo was present at a dinner and spoke to his neighbor, possibly only to ask him for the menu.

Malice or Ignorance.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

"In Raleigh Rev. E. C. Glenn, Methodist, attended the Governor's reception, ate a great deal of ice cream, and we suppose also witnessed the dance that followed the reception."

The above taken from a recent issue of the Biblical Recorder, contains a statement and supposes that the Rev. Mr. Glenn, a Methodist minister, was the product of malice or ignorance, are inexcusable.

EDWIN C. GLENN.

Shot Gun at a Marriage.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—Emmett Burch and Matt Middleton were taken over to Jeffersonville last night about 10 o'clock by Joseph N. Middleton, the girl's father, and Richard Gesting, her brother-in-law, and married. The father stood by with a shot gun until the ceremony was completed. Burch was compelled to remain all night at the Middleton's but escaped today and says he will sue for divorce. He is only 19 years old and is the son of a well-to-do physician. The girl accuses him of betraying her.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.

	No. 32 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 45 Daily.
Leave Weldon.....	11 50	9 45	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.....	12 52	10 43	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro.....	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.....	12 52	10 43	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson.....	2 05	11 16	6 29	2 12
Leave Selma.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.....	15 11	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Florence.....	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Goldsboro.....	.....	7 03	3 10	.....
Lv. Magnolia.....	.....	8 07	4 16	.....
Ar. Wilmington.....	.....	10 10	11 56	.....
.....	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.

	No. 38 Daily.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
Lv. Florence.....	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.....	11 20	10 29	.....	.....
Leave Selma.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson.....	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington.....	.....	7 15	9 00	.....
Lv. Magnolia.....	.....	8 55	10 40	.....
Lv. Goldsboro.....	.....	10 10	11 56	.....
.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Leave Wilson.....	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.....	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro.....	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.....	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon.....	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kingston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kingston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Pamlico 9:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Pamlico 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 4:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth Sunday 5:20 p. m., Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m., daily.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:20 a. m. Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North, daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Roanoke R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON,

General Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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We are notified by the Crawford Manufacturing Company that the stock of '96 Ladies' Wheels is entirely exhausted. We have in store a few '96 Men's Wheels which we are still offering at \$40.00; the supply however, is limited. The '97 Models for either Ladies or Gentlemen are the best wheels to be had for the price, which only \$50.00.

Buy the light running "Crawford."

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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Of 3622

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Were shipped from the factory in one shipment to New York agents. This is the only Solid Train Load, and the largest bicycle shipment ever made. This shows their great popularity. Seventy Thousand Bicycles made in the Factory is hard at work, but is about three weeks behind on orders.

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WILL GO ON BONDS

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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS. MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

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General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

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Lyon Racket Store,

16 E. Martin Street.

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Artistic Sign

Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM

Stands the Test Because it is the BEST

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Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

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RATES WELL MAINTAINED.

Adhering to Published Tariffs
All over the Country.

Railroad officials agree that rates are better maintained all over the country. A marked improvement in the respect followed the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri Freight Association case, after which the Western Association disbanded and statistical bureaus took their place. The Joint Traffic Association alone made no alteration in its agreement that bound its members, and no changes have been made in its methods of procedure.

This maintenance of rates has been taken as a basis for a paying basis without any hope of a successful result. Such a hope is not shared, however, by those who have noted past years the disturbances. They recognize the fact that, though tariffs were reduced for six months after the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, rate cutting after that became impossible as before. These men say that agreements are indispensable and that what is most desired is some plan that will hold the railroad companies to their agreements.

Large penalties avail little in keeping a railroad company to its agreement with other companies if it depends upon a policy that involves an agreement of such agreements. A fine system is not regarded in cases where possible profits are many times that of the advantages to be gained in securing the penalty are of far greater value.

One of the associations recently formed, the Southern Freight Association, proposes to report to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to the State Railroad Commission all violations of the law discovered in its territory. Many experienced railroad officials believe that publicity is a better preventive of rate cutting in violation of agreements than penalties. They say that manipulation of rates would be more easily stopped if offenders were exposed immediately upon detection. Finally the discovery of the slightest violation to a shipper is made the subject of more liberal offers. This legitimate contest for business prevents a more bitter until a meeting of presidents becomes necessary to stop it, when naming the offender in the past has prevented a meeting of presidents to shippers as to the remedy.

On this subject President Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific says in his report for the year 1896, which has just been issued: "I have never had the laws made by, they have never damaged the railroad properties of this country as much as did the people who owned them, by their want of faith in each other and disregard of the engagements of each other, no matter how sacred their character may have been."

In regard to further legislation by Congress, Mr. Huntington says:

"The experience of the majority of those who have had the management of railroad properties for a considerable number of years seems to be in favor of a modification of the Interstate Commerce law, under which traffic agreements between railroads, sanctioned by that commission, can be made enforceable between them, and all prohibitions and penalties prescribed for carriers shall be made applicable to their customers and patrons. A majority of the shipping interests of the country also recognize the necessity of some such modification in order to secure uniform rates and prevent unjust discrimination. Some action will probably be taken by Congress in the near future, and if the owners of railroads cannot among themselves maintain uniform and reasonable rates, suggested modification will probably be the next best step for the preservation of their properties."

The Amended Tariff Bill.

It is plain that the Dingley bill, in its form as passed by the House, was stronger than the amended tariff presented to the Senate by the Finance Committee. The number of amendments is even greater than those which were made by the Senate to the present law, and in their detail it will require much study by technical experts for their understanding. Many of these amendments may be improvements, but there are some that certainly are not. There is no doubt that the members of the Republican sub-committee who prepared the amended bill toiled diligently and conscientiously. The gain in time caused by their industry. But it must be said, in all frankness, that some of their work seems apology and cannot be accorded justification. In fairness, it is to be added that the important end in view was to get the bill before the Senate; that this could not be done without the vote in the Finance Committee of Senator Jones, of Nevada, and that consequently many concessions were made to Mr. Jones that can be rectified by the Senate itself.

As to the revenue features of the bill, it may be wise to resort to new sources, such as the duty on tea and the increased tax on beer. These are emergency provisions to raise in 1900, and are obviously designed to insure ample revenue during the period that imports and domestic trade are adjusting themselves to the conditions of the new schedules. These provisions have in their favor the plea of necessity and their temporary nature.

It is when we examine the schedules that affect American industries as well as yield revenue that we discover reasons for adverse criticism. The bill entirely omits provision for reciprocity. This certainly is not in accordance with a Republican policy that made its first appearance in the McKinley law of 1890, and that promises greatly to increase our trade with countries that have products to sell that we cannot profitably grow, and that wish to buy the output of our superior manufacturing skill. But this serious omission, it is explained, may be remedied by the Senate, as the committee did not have time to draft a reciprocity clause satisfactory to a majority of its members.

The effort to increase duties on goods brought from countries that pay export bounties does not atone for the elimination of reciprocity, and will cause Germany to renew the protest that only the other day found somewhat vehement expression in the Reichstag.

The new sugar schedule will excite severe criticism. No single feature of the bill will arouse more hostility from the advocates as well as from the opponents of tariff revision. We must confess to a feeling of astonishment that the Finance Committee, in view of the experience of three years ago, should lay themselves open to the demands of the Sugar Trust. The House schedule imposed a specific duty and carried on its face its purpose and effect. Its plain imposition of one-eighth of a cent differential in favor of domestic refined sugar was just and deserved sincere criticism. But the addition of an ad valorem duty not only departs from a principle of the bill, but makes calculation as to its effect difficult, although an expert estimate is that it would double the House duty on re-refined sugar. This schedule is now under consideration of the cane sugar interests of Louisiana, as well as the beet sugar industry of California and the central West, and appears to favor only the refineries, which were awarded sufficient protection by Mr. Dingley.

Another objection to the new sugar schedule is that it does not exempt duty on sugar coming from Hawaii, in accordance with the reciprocity treaty with that country. A severance of our intimate trade relations with the Hawaiian Islands is thus proposed, that will meet with opposition in every party in the Senate, and that will be interpreted as another concession to the Sugar Trust. It is idle to say that all we gain from the friendship of Pearl Harbor. We gain the diversified trade of a people whose territory must ultimately become a part of our own. We believe that the recognition of the Hawaiian treaty will be restored to the bill before it passes the Senate.

Hides have been on the free list for twenty-five years. To impose a duty on them now is to derange the great shoe-making industry of the East that has grown and prospered under that condition. The duty on hides will not benefit the cattle-growers of the West. It is true that this provision is ostensibly in favor of farmers and ranchers, and that it is favored by so distinguished a Mr. Allison; but so far as the facts have been made known, the proposed duty on hides would only injure the leather manufacturers of the East and would not extend help to the West. It is the dealers in hides, not the breeders of herds, who ask for a duty on hides.

The wool schedule has been changed in a way that threatens the destruction of the carpet mills of the East. Both Pennsylvania and New York would be injured by the proposed duty on third-class wools, which is almost prohibitive. These wools are practically not grown in the United States, except on a few Western ranges, and the higher duty will help nobody and only hurt the carpet mills. While thus increasing the duty on wools that we do not grow, the schedule, with strange inconsistency, would reduce the duty on wools that we do grow. This schedule certainly invites revision by the Senate.

It may be that it would unduly complicate the measure to include discriminating duties on goods imported in foreign vessels, but the omission of Senator Elkins's praiseworthy plan for the revival of our shipping trade must be regretted. There are other features of the amended bill that deserve criticism, many more that warrant praise. But it must be assumed that its merits and defects will be thoroughly exploited during the coming debate, and that the Senate will be freed from some of the errors into which it is apparent the Finance Committee was forced against its judgment.

LOVE TROUBLES CAUSE SUICIDE.

Girl Takes Acid After a Disappointment—Her Marriage Postponed.

New York, May 6.—Miss Ida Carr, 19 years old, who lived with her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis, at No. 138 Broadway, Jersey City, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid. The cause is thought to be trouble in her love affairs. Miss Carr was a member of the Summit Avenue Baptist church, and a leader in the Baptist Willing Workers' Circle.

Miss Carr has been in love with William Binand, a compositor of New Haven. They were to have been married in April, but when the time drew near Binand was out of work, and it was decided to postpone the marriage.

It is said that the postponement of the marriage was followed by a falling off in the devotion of the young man. It is said that he did not go to Jersey City so often, and that his letters were not so frequent. Miss Carr pretended not to mind this, but her friends last night asserted that she had been depressed in spirits and worried.

Monday night the girl was at a meeting of the Willing Workers' Circle, and then appeared in unusually good spirits. She was also in good spirits yesterday morning. At noon she received a letter from Binand. After reading it, she made an effort to appear happy, but her mother noticed she had lost the cheerfulness she had shown in the morning, and that her apparent happiness was forced.

A little while later, Miss Carr said she guessed she had better go to work, and said she would go to a fireworks factory in the West Bergen section of Jersey City to see if they did not want her. She left the house. Instead of going to the factory she went to Kluck's drug store and asked for carbolic acid. She appeared nervous, and was asked what she wanted it for. Not giving an answer satisfactory to the druggist, the acid was refused her.

From there she went to Gould's drug store and asked for carbolic acid again. There she failed to satisfy the druggist, and met with a second refusal. Where she went after that, or where she obtained the poison is not known. There was no label upon the bottle, it is said.

Late in the afternoon the girl reached home, and went directly upstairs to her room. A short time later her mother heard her groaning, and, running upstairs, found her suffering greatly. The girl had removed her dress, and replaced it with a street wrapper. Drs. Fletcher and McLean were summoned. They worked over the girl for an hour, but without success.

The letter which the girl received from her lover, to those who do not understand what went before, is rather an encouraging one. In it the young man said he had obtained a position in New York, and was coming here to live. This, it is thought, should have encouraged the girl, as it not only announced he had work, but that he would be close to her, where he could see her more often than when he lived in New Haven. The latter, however, appears cold when compared with other letters written to the girl by Binand.

A Historical Mansion.

Philadelphia Record. The site of the presidential mansion on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which was occupied by George Washington during his term of office, will be fittingly marked by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. A tablet is now being cast which will contain the following inscription: "This building was the site of the presidential mansion from November 27, 1790, to March 4, 1797. This tablet is erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, A. D. 1897." This tablet will be placed on the building, No. 528 Market street, and will probably be in place by May 1st.

Senator Earl's Condition Critical.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—United States Senator Earl, who is ill at his home at Greenville, S. C., is reported tonight to be in a critical condition.

THIS BEATS THE BAND.

How a Lion Family Preempted the Cellar of a House.

San Francisco, May 6.—The cellar of a house inhabited by human beings is a strange place for wild beasts to make their home, but it has happened far back in the hills near Sunol, Alameda county, where Antonio Nunez, a farmer lives with his family. Antonio is a thrifty and industrious man and has prospered. Two weeks ago he moved from his old home into another house that had not yet been occupied. For several days after Antonio and his family moved into their new home, they heard strange sounds coming apparently from the cellar. As Antonio was busy with his farm work, and those at the house were engaged in setting things to right, no effort was made to ascertain the cause of the sounds. But when, day after day passed and the noise from the cellar did not cease, Nunez determined to make an investigation. Though courageous, Antonio is discreet and he called in a few friends to his assistance. Armed with shot-guns, they made their way into the cellar. They had hardly reached the side of the stone-walled place, when from the place beneath the stairway, bounded a splendid specimen of a California lioness. Before a shot could be fired the animal escaped through the open door.

A second later and the lion, a big, ugly beast, made a jump for the stairway, but this time, Antonio was ready and killed the animal at the first fire.

While his friends stood guard at the doorway, Antonio made a search underneath the stairway, and found four cubs. They were as comfortable as kittens, having an old coat and a quilt for a bed. Nunez took the biting and scratching cubs upstairs for the rest of the day, and far into the night waited for the lioness to return but the brute did not come back. Nunez is going to try and raise the cubs. The dead lion measured six feet from tip to tip.

Choosing Quadrille Places.

"The oddest thing I saw on my recent trip West," said the young railroad man to a Boston Herald reporter, "was at Marquette, where I had to stop over night, and having nothing else to do, accepted an invitation to attend a dance."

"The grand march with which the function opened was scarcely at an end when the ladies all left their partners, rushed to various points in the hall, and with much chattering and laughter, placed on the floor various articles—handkerchiefs, fans, gloves, dance cards and even bracelets."

"Nobody seemed to take any notice of this, to me, strange proceeding, and I asked a man I met in the afternoon what upon earth it meant."

"Don't you really know?" he asked in surprise.

"I assured him that I didn't, and he said: 'Oh, its only the girls marking their places for the quadrille that comes next. Don't they do that in the East?'"

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines

Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others, now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory. They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmers in the State. See

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits and advantages. Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c. Correspondence solicited.

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsia if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

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- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any. These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

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GENTRY IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The Murderer of Madge Yorke Escaped the Gallows.

A Philadelphia Dispatch says: James B. Gentry, the murderer of Madge Yorke, has begun to serve his term of life imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary. Sheriff Crow this morning personally superintended the removal of the prisoner thither from Moyamensing.

The trip was made without incident, and in most quiet fashion the doors of the gloomy edifice on Fairmount avenue closed on what, for the present at least, appears to be the final chapter in this sensational tragedy of stage and of grim, real life.

At 10:40 o'clock in the morning a carriage departed southward from the city hall. The blinds back and front were drawn closely, but those at the windows of the carriage doors were open. On the box, with the driver, sat Messenger Jackson, of the sheriff's office. Inside were the sheriff himself, the sheriff's solicitor, Mr. Pennell, and one sheriff's deputy, Frank Bruner. Bruner is an old acquaintance of Gentry's, and it was thought that the prisoner might tend to cheer up his presence; and, anyway, Bruner is the man who attends to nearly all the transfers from prison to prison.

Although no official notice had been given that Gentry would be taken away yesterday, Robert C. Motherwell, Jr., superintendent of Moyamensing, had the prisoner prepared for the journey. His clothes had been cleaned and pressed, and the few books he had read during his incarceration were, at his request, put up in a package to accompany him to the penitentiary. Thus when Mr. Crow and his companions arrived, the carriage coming to a halt under the solemn entrance within Gentry's cell, the prisoner remained but to summon the prisoner from his cell. He arrived in a few minutes, attended by a keeper, wearing the familiar suit of dark brown clothing, but looking trim and neat. His complexion is so swarthy that the "prison black" did not show upon him. But the effects of his incarceration were plain enough, nevertheless. He did not weigh more than 120 pounds. His cheeks were hollow and his eyes prominent. His hands, in their leanness, showed his debilitated condition more plainly than any other feature. The excitement of the transfer for which he had most eagerly looked, lent his face and manner a sort of morose animation and made him seem almost happy.

Gentry thanked the superintendent and other Moyamensing officials effusively for the treatment that has been accorded to him. It was evident that he appreciated very keenly the consideration which, so far as lay in their power, these gentlemen showed him.

Sheriff Crow upon greeting the prisoner soon to be in his custody remarked, kindly:

"I am glad that I come on this errand rather than the one I feared I might have to perform."

These friendly words moved Gentry deeply, although he replied with a remark commensurate enough:

"I'm glad, too."

But in his glance and in the sudden coldness that discerned his agonized recollection of those awful hours of waiting in the latter part of April, he was to have been hanging by the sheriff on Thursday the 22d. For days before the fateful time drew near he could not eat, and scarcely slept. The man's nerves were strung like so many fidic strings to the breaking point. Monday, and the announcement of the commutation never arrived until 10 p. m. on Tuesday, April 20. In a few days preceding, Gentry had died a score of deaths.

He was put in the carriage, whence he nodded another farewell to the Moyamensing officials. Messrs. Crow and Pennell occupied one seat and Deputy Bruner and Gentry another. A brisk scurry of rain, however, along the street, and spattered the carriage windows as the vehicle passed out. For two hours previously a gang of prison "trustees" had been moving the grass that surrounds the jail. With the gust of wind off the cut, a sweet, cool breeze of spring that searched its way through the musty carriage crevices and gave the convict his first deep breath of God's free air. He leaned back and inhaled it with a look of great content upon his dark, sunken face. He gazed out of the window at the grass, and stared hard at a solitary yellow, impudent dandelion, which had escaped the ruthless mowers, and was now drinking in the springtime rain as if such a thing as a narrow escape were unheard of.

Gentry's custodians did not annoy him with talk; they let him have what pleasure he could find in the ride. Occasionally during the trip up Broad street out Spring garden, and north to Fairmount avenue, the prisoner made a desultory remark to his old acquaintance Bruner; but that was all. He said he was glad the transfer was made at last, and had very little to remark regarding his prospects in the future. The carriage arrived at Cherry Hill at 11:45 o'clock. Sheriff Crow left Gentry in the hands of Warden Cassidy and went away, his mission concluded.

The one detail of public interest with regard to Gentry now is the condition of the convict's health. The fact is he has never been on the doctor's list at Moyamensing as a consumptive or as a victim of any specific disease. But he is of an intensely nervous temperament, and he has been under a tremendous nervous strain. It is a question which not even a physician can answer with certainty as to what his chances for life are. Superintendent Motherwell, of Moyamensing, declined to even guess at Gentry's chances.

"The man is naturally frail and delicate," said he. "What his chances in jail are I could not and would not say. He is very nervous in temperament, and about such patients no one can ever tell. They are liable to break down very quickly."

"During the term of his imprisonment here, I am frank to say, we found him of a very attractive nature. He was good prisoner. There was nothing about him at all abnormal. He conducted himself with all propriety. His manner was such as to draw us closer to him than we feel drawn toward ordinary prisoners. I think he has a very kindly disposition."

Thus the "prisoner for life" goes out of one jail into another with at least the good word and the good wishes of his old masters, and a fair chance of winning the priceless favor of the new ones. A priceless favor it is, for it means perhaps life or death to him, if he cares much about either of them.

A Tax If Under Dress.

New York Press.

Plainly the Republican members of the Senate Finance committee have secured a gratifying advantage in the immediate transfer of the amended tariff bill from the general committee to the Senate. Plainly, also, they have paid a great price for it.

As no report accompanies the measure, judgment must be withheld by the party until the necessary excuse, not to say apology, for the sacrifice of party policies embodied in these amendments is forthcoming. We knew that these

certain men had fallen among thieves on their way to Jericho, but whether they have not allowed themselves to be stripped rather too freely is a matter which they must be called upon to explain.

For the new excise features of the amended bill we can readily imagine some reason. They are merely temporary, and not un-Republican. In fact, the first excise was imposed upon the Democratic party by the Republican with the aid of the militia of three States. It is imposed now because the revenue from customs estimated by Mr. Dingley was based upon the hypothesis of enactment by May 1. The delay is certain to add to the passage of the measure may well reduce the revenue by the \$25,000,000, which is to be made up out of beer and tea. This being the case, the Senators were undoubtedly right in running the possible chance of a further deficiency. Again, the cuts in many schedules are not necessarily a departure from party principles. This, between Republicans, is a matter of figures entirely, and we must take it for granted that such expert figures men and such staunch Republicans as Messrs. Aldrich and Allison have figured high enough to leave protection in every case.

But there are other things for which these Senators must find excuse. We have the wreck that has been wrought in the general reciprocity clause is simply appalling. Two political platforms have been overridden, the labors of Republican leaders from Arthur and Cleveland to the present have been brought to naught and every progressive influence in the party flouted. Where, since this is closed, is to be that new avenue of foreign trade which the enlightened men of the National Manufacturers' Association have been seeking? Where is to be the market for "another barrel of pork, for another bushel of grain" which Blaine indignantly demanded?

As if this were not enough, the subcommittee has jumped to the insolent crack of the importers' whiplash! Why should these Republicans and American Senators have bowed to this unproductive, semi-loyal, half-expatriate interest? Why was it not left to show in the Senate the strength necessary to strike out the retroactive clause? Why were its speculative purposes fulfilled two months before it was necessary to grant it should become necessary at all to fulfill them?

What is the meaning, again, of these ad valorem duties on sugar? The party will make a long pause for a reply. It will hate to condemn in these premises, it will even prayerfully hope for a satisfactory answer. The Government of the United States has been swindled out of the sugar trust has been fattened with sums estimated at \$20,000,000 annually by ad valorem duties under the existing law. Why is any part of that law, born and begotten in a political iniquity, retained? By compulsion, we are sure. But was it necessary to yield to compulsion?

Beside such incredible departures from party principle and policy as this abandonment of the specific duty and the destruction of the reciprocity clause the loss of Hawaii counts for little. But lost it is if this bill passes in its present shape. There is nothing, commercially, of Hawaii but sugar. The influence which has been strong enough to exclude it from import by reciprocity will be strong enough to exclude it by annexation. A fleet and army won for Japan in Formosa not so rich an island province as this tariff schedule presents her in Hawaii. Behold the generosity of the rich Americans!

As we have said, it is a matter of notoriety, that this subcommittee fell among thieves. They have purchased their lives at the hands of the chief of the gang, and he has kindly allowed them to depart with their raiment and such of their valuables as were keep-sakes. Senator Jones has not pillaged only for himself, but for pretty much read the other Jones' sinners commendation of this measure to know that the same influences which held up the Wilson bill have not entirely failed in their designs on this bill.

In brief, unless satisfactory explanations are forthcoming, the one excuse for the mangling of the House measure in the Senate committee is duress. The Republican party in the House, in the Senate, and in the Senate, we believe thank God, is not. Hence we hope for the restoration of this measure of at least the vital party principles of which it has been robbed.

What Will the Queen's Jubilee Amount To?

New York Sun.

Is there any reason comprehensible by people of common sense for the approaching celebration of the so-called Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria? Does the circumstance that she has happened to possess sufficient physical stamina to keep her passive seat upon a throne for six periods of sixty years round to the credit of her intellect or of her heart? Does it, considered as a barren chronological fact, deserve a superb commemoration and eucumenical jubilation and homage called forth by the duration of the reigns of other English sovereigns; of Henry III., for instance, who nominally ruled fifty-six years; of Edward III., who ruled fifty years; of Henry VI., who ruled forty-nine years; of Elizabeth, who reigned for forty-five years; or of George III., who ostensibly occupied the throne for sixty years?

Most of the reigns mentioned were on personal grounds no less worthy of commemoration than is the reign of Queen Victoria. No private vice was ever imputed to Henry of Winchester, who, moreover, set his signature to that royal and enlargement of Magna Charta, demanded by the English barons headed by Simon de Montfort; nevertheless, a sigh of relief was heard all over England when he was gone. Edward III. had commanded at Crecy, and though his lieutenant had gained the great battle of Poitiers; nevertheless, in the eyes of his subjects who came to detest and despise him, he lagged superfluous on the stage. Henry of Windsor was a saint and martyr, but when his reign and his life came to a violent end, there was scarcely a man in England so poor as to do him reverence. Elizabeth had been every inch a Queen, and she had personally helped to lift England to the pinnacle of glory; yet she died unloved, or even hated, by the domestic virtues which, with full some iteration, are attributed to his grand-daughter, and he carried out passively the principle of reigning without governing, a step further than has Victoria, for he died ignominiously, keeping his subjects and his children feverishly awaiting his decease for some ten years. Yet nobody thought of celebrating the diamond or even the golden jubilee of George III. Unquestionably Queen Victoria is not a whit more virtuous than three of the sovereigns just named, even if chastity should be accounted an exceptional virtue. The Association's agent, however, has taken an even smaller share in the government of England than was taken by any of the three. Indeed, her shrewdest eulogists put forth as her chief claim to honor, that she has taken no share at all; that she

has been content, in other words, to be a selfish, a wooden, a sure-head. Will self-respecting Englishmen, or even dough-faced American tuft-hunters, maintain that such a negative career and such a neutral character are worthy of world-wide admiration and of historical renown?

Can there possibly be any resemblance of a basis for the disgraceful rumor that a huge sum, reported as a million and a half of dollars, is to be sacrificed by American citizens as a tribute to the so-called virtues of the Queen? The antithesis then so unique a quality that it deserves international distinction? But, it may be said, the court of Victoria has been so pure. Had it been otherwise, the brand of infamy would have been stamped upon the female sovereign. For three reigns, or ever since the welcome death of George II., the court of St. James's had defied reproach. What foundation of fact there may have been for the Hannah Lightfoot story, we know not; the searchlight of history never having been turned upon it; but all men know that, from the moment George III. mounted the throne his court was immaculate. Even of George IV. it may be said that, from 1820, when he succeeded his father, not a breath of scandal touched his court, however ill-regulated may have been his private life as Prince of Wales or Regent at Carlton House and at the Pavilion in Brighton. So, too, of William IV. we have aver that, although as Duke of Clarence, he had lived openly with an actress, yet, from the hour he put on the crown, his court was not only unsmirched but exemplary. It would have been not only a tradition of three reigns had been reversed by a young woman of whom the utmost that can be said by her most servile panegyrist is that she received and has since justified the ordinary training of a self-respecting lady. Does the simple refusal to depart from the normal standard of feminine uprightness deserve acclamation from beyond the sea? How hideous and loathsome, then, must be the background from which common decency shines forth so resplendent?

But, we may be told, the reign of Victoria has been synchronous with a remarkable era of progress. What has the Queen had to do with that? What trace of her personal influence can be detected in the advancement of England and the civilized world at large during the sixty years of her reign? She has had no more to do with the march of England's intellect and agriculture than has any other old woman now dwelling in an English poor house. Every great English poet of this century, with the exception of Swinburne, had accomplished the better part of his work, or had at least begun to write, before the young daughter of the Duke of Kent commenced to reign. With the exception of the applications of electricity as a conveyor of messages, as an illuminator, and as a motor, all the great modern achievements of applied science had been carried far toward completion before she mounted the throne. It is true that Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall belong to the so-called Victorian age, but what had the feminine eponym of the era to do with the copious results of the researches of those memorable protagonists of scientific discovery and synthesis? She gave the measure of her own intellectual capabilities, when, not without grammatical and rhetorical assistance, she published her lucubration entitled "Life in the Highlands." An utterly commonplace, dwarfed, lethargic type of femininity, what on earth has she in common with the spiritual movement of her time?

Stripped of silly rhodomontade and spurious sentimentality, the "Diamond Jubilee" of Queen Victoria is avowedly designed to be a sacrament of imperialism, a grand revival and consecration of the nearly moribund belief in the unity of the British Empire. It is at the same time secretly intended to resuscitate the monarchical sentiment not only in the British possessions but in the United States as well, with republics and the notion of political and social equality! Up with the idea of courts and castes and classes! That is the real clandestine purport of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The engineers of the absurd commemoration aim from one point of view to revive the fast dying loyalty of Canada, and avert, if possible, the manifest drift of the Dominion toward annexation to the United States. Considered from another point of view, namely, as a manifestation of monarchical as opposed to republican sentiment, under cover of a tribute to the commonplace virtues of the Queen, the movement appears to be extending to the anti-democratic rich in the United States.

Every American citizen who subscribes to the proposed preposterous tribute to Queen Victoria should be a marked man. His should be the fate of those Tories of the Revolutionary epoch, who, for their betrayal of their country and shameful subservience to George III. were branded, ostracized, and eventually hounded out of their native land.

Window Glass Workers up in Arms.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 6.—The National Association of Window Glass Workers is up in arms against the United States Senate. The Association's agent, however, has taken an even smaller share in the government of England than was taken by any of the three. Indeed, her shrewdest eulogists put forth as her chief claim to honor, that she has taken no share at all; that she

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GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

TRADE WITH ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Changes Likely to Follow the Completion of the Siberian Railway.

San Francisco Argonaut.

During the last few years there has been a most gratifying increase in the trade between this country and Atlantic Russia; and, while this country has not maintained its proportion of the total business, there has been a healthy growth, and San Francisco easily maintains its leading position among the ports of the country. In 1892 the imports from Asiatic Russia amounted to \$320,167, all of which came to this city for subsequent distribution. In the same year the exports were \$120,000, and San Francisco shipped 96.4 per cent of the whole, the remainder going from New York. Since that time the imports have increased, reaching \$441,649 the next year. The exports have increased steadily until they reached \$508,002 last year—more than twice what they were in 1895 and nearly five times as in 1892.

Of the imports, furs and fur skins have formed 59 per cent, during the last five years. Wheat flour constituted nearly one-third of the exports (32.1 per cent), manufactures of iron and steel—largely agricultural implements, but including some railroad supplies—a little more than one-quarter (28.3 per cent), and the remainder was made up of miscellaneous articles, including canned goods of all kinds for the workers on the railway, and in the mines, beef and salt.

As has been said, this city controls by far the larger part of the business, and New York is second. In 1892 San Francisco had 100 per cent of the imports and 96.4 per cent of the exports. In 1896 there was still 99.8 per cent of the imports coming to this port and 92.3 per cent of the exports going from here.

It is evident, however, that the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway will work a revolution in the trade, both as to amount and as to articles dealt in. Siberia has vast tracts of land suitable for raising grain, the cultivation of which will become possible with the operation of the railway. It is probable, therefore, that the demand for American flour will drop off, and that in time Siberia will become a competitor in the world's wheat markets. This will, however, create a demand for agricultural implements that can be met in this country better than in any other. The demand for meat products and a part of the demand for canned goods will also fall off, since there are large areas suitable for grazing. On the greater prosperity resulting from the development of the resources of the country will enable Siberia to produce many of the products of this country that are not now sold there. Canned fruits and vegetables, and, in time, fresh fruits, all varieties of manufactured articles, particularly agricultural and mining machinery and railroad supplies, hardware and some varieties of cloth and provisions will find a market there.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary

Surgeon,

East Davis Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection. Faulty gait remedied and foot diseases treated, &c. PHONE, 229.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. *103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. *102
p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.
2 20	8 40	Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	Pinners Point	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	Gates	4 32	8 44
4 28	10 35	Tunis	4 15	8 22
4 46	10 56	Ahokey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	Ar. Tarboro, Lv.	2 50	6 45
6 35	12 42	Ar. Lv.	1 25	6 15
p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday. Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinners Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for all points south and No. 73 train for all points North. G. M. SERPELLE, J. R. KENLY, General Manager, Sup't. Trans. T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium.

Nos. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Picnic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SNEDES, D. D., Principal.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on policy. The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policyholder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium. The policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarbboro House.

RALEIGH N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANNEY, Lessee.

READ

OUR SEEDS

The Tar-Neel Knight, GROW!

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge

Knights of Pythias

of North Carolina.

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

Bright News! Cheap! ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising

Medium in

North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Friday: For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; warmer; northerly winds becoming variable.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Friday, fair.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	74	00	N.	Clear.
Charlotte	72	00	E.	Clear.
Wilmington	70	00	N.	Clear.
Hatteras	62	01	N.	Clear.
Washington	70	00	E.	Clear.
New York	59	00	S. E.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 64; normal, 64; departure 0.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .16; departure .16.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 28 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 112 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since May 1st, .00 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.06 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer is still low off the North Carolina coast, causing a continuation of northerly winds.

The weather has become generally clear in the east, and remains so, with only slight changes in temperature throughout the central valley.

It is raining at Hatteras and at Marquette and Oklahoma, and is cloudy at only a few other scattered stations.

C. F. Von HERMANN, Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. Chas. Cook, of Warren, is in the city.

Judge Shepherd has returned to the city.

Miss Nella Heartt went to Durham yesterday.

Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, is in the city.

Mr. E. C. Duncan, of Carteret county, is in town.

Mr. James E. Palmer, of Siler City, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Ray, of Boone, was registered at the State museum yesterday.

Editor J. L. Ramsey, of the Progressive Farmer, is in the eastern part of the State.

Mr. James A. Briggs has returned from New York. He went especially to purchase bicycles.

Miss Beulah Wilson, who has been visiting in the city, returned to Morganton yesterday.

Dr. R. M. Norment, of Lumberton, a director of the North Carolina Railroad, is in the city.

Miss Nannie Strudwick, of Hillsboro, N. C., is in the city, the guest of the Misses Daniel, on South Dawson street.

A report reached this city last night that Judge Thomas Sutton was dead, but the rumor was generally discredited. Nothing definite could be learned.

The monopoly is broken. One marriage license was issued yesterday to Henry Norwood and Fannie Edwards. This was the first license granted this week.

Rev. J. L. Foster will begin a protracted meeting at the Christian church next Sunday. Rev. J. P. Barrett will assist in the city Monday and assist in the meeting.

The Euphrosyne Club will give a German tonight complimentary to the Misses Craig, of Morganton, who are visiting Miss Mary Armistead Jones on Hillsboro street.

The ladies of the Woman's Exchange have procured a neat and attractive sign to be placed at the entrance to their place of business in the old Y. M. C. A. building.

The Ladies' Memorial Association has extended a special invitation to Governor Russell to be present at the memorial exercises next Monday and participate. He has accepted the invitation.

Mr. Cameron F. MacRae has resigned his position with the Southern Express Company and is studying law in the office of MacRae & Day. Governor Russell yesterday appointed him a notary public.

Hon. C. H. Melbane has been invited by the Ladies' Memorial Association to participate in the memorial exercises in this city May 10th; but a conflicting engagement makes it impossible for him to accept.

Mr. A. C. Zollicoffer, of Henderson, referee in the suits against the Raleigh Paper Company, will hear the case at 4 o'clock June 14th. He met the attorneys and arranged for that date yesterday afternoon.

The closing exercises of St. Ambrose Parish school will take place at Metropolitan Hall Monday evening, May 17, 1897. The exercises will begin at 8:30 o'clock. Rev. J. L. King has the school under his supervision and direction.

There will be a game of base ball at the Base Ball park Saturday afternoon between Guilford and A. and M. college teams. Ladies will be admitted free. Both teams are in excellent training and an interesting game is assured. The game will be called at 4 o'clock.

A man from the country by the name of Chapel has indicted Mr. J. D. Carroll for embezzlement of \$200. He claims that he gave this sum to Mr. Carroll to keep for him and never got it back. The preliminary hearing of the case will be before Justice of the Peace H. H. Roberts. The hearing had to be postponed yesterday until today, since one of the witnesses was too intoxicated to testify.

As was announced in The Tribune yesterday, the directors of the Insane asylum did not elect or re-elect any employee of the institution Wednesday except Dr. Robinson, who was chosen first assistant physician. Messrs. Cotton, Broadfoot and Boykin, whose terms expired in March, very gracefully handed their resignations to the Governor, thus precluding any grounds for contesting the Governor's appointments.

Sheriff Callaway, of Watauga county, brought three prisoners to the penitentiary yesterday. One of them goes in for fifteen years, one for two and the other one year. The sheriff was accompanied by Register Hodges and Mr. J. C. Ray, chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee. These gentlemen report that when they left home on Monday morning there was seven inches of snow on the mountain tops and the snow was still falling. Watauga is a long way from Raleigh and it cost the State \$91 to bring the convicts to Raleigh.

Death of an Infant.

Died at the residence of Mrs. R. S. Tucker Thursday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock, Florence Tucker, infant daughter of John H. and Florence T. Tucker, aged 18 months. The funeral will be held from Christ church this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

RECEPTION TO THE CHILDREN

GIRLS FROM THE MURPHEY SCHOOL RECEIVED AT THE MANSION.

Mrs. Russell interests them in the history of Raleigh—They are shown the pictures of the Governors.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the children of the Murphey graded schools. Governor and Mrs. Russell gave a reception to them at the mansion. All the pupils in the more advanced grades were invited to the reception. At 2 o'clock two hundred and fifty girls left the Murphey school and marched with their teachers to the Governor's mansion, where they were received by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Howell and conducted by them into the drawing room on the left where each one of these girls was introduced to the Governor and his charming wife. After chatting with the Governor the children were conducted into the dining hall, where Mrs. James McKee, Mrs. N. B. Craighill, Mrs. W. H. Worth and Mrs. Darby presided. Here the little folk were served with sandwiches, pickles, fruits, candies and lemonade. A few songs were sung by the children and some of them rendered instrumental music, after which they were conducted through the mansion and shown the portraits of North Carolina's distinguished Governors. Many interesting bits of history were told them in connection with these great men which undoubtedly made an indelible impression on their young minds. Among other things they saw a large mirror and a handsome silver service which was used on the blockade runner "Advantage."

Mrs. Russell asked the children many questions about the history of Raleigh and they became deeply interested in the history of their native city. Mrs. Russell asked them if they would write compositions, narrating some of the important events in Raleigh's early history and let her come up to the school and hear them read. This they, of course, readily promised to do.

Governor and Mrs. Russell have certainly won the hearts of the children here. Many a little girl ran home yesterday to tell her mamma that she had met the Governor and talked to him. The Governor's reception to the children not only three lives for the time being, but the remembrance of that occasion will be treasured in the minds of many of these girls and will be repeated by them when much of the Governor's political life has been forgotten. The affection of a child is not to be scorned and Governor and Mrs. Russell certainly have gained the love of these children.

Local News.

Miss Mamie Simmons will entertain the Euchre Club tonight.

Squire Barbee yesterday sent Virginia Evans to the work house for thirty days for fighting.

The Southern Railway has granted reduced rates from all stations to Raleigh on account of the Shaw University commencement Friday, May 14th.

A report reached this city last night that Judge Thomas Sutton was dead, but the rumor was generally discredited. Nothing definite could be learned.

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WHAT DID THAT CAUCUS DO

THERE ARE 100 MEN JUST CRAZY TO KNOW.

A Multitude of Street Rumors—Thousands of Questions Asked—No One Except the Aldermen Know.

The one absorbing topic of conversation on the streets yesterday was what did the caucus of the Democratic aldermen do Wednesday night? Every conceivable rumor could be heard, but after vainly chasing about a dozen of them, this reporter found that it was as easy to discover the mysterious point where a rainbow rests upon the earth as to find any truth in these reports. Every one of these aldermen when questioned would assume the most innocent air imaginable and refuse point blank to even acknowledge that any nominations were made.

It is hard to believe that such hard-hearted men as these aldermen could exist. They had over one hundred applications for positions before them, and they are still keeping all these men on the rack. These office-seekers could be easily pointed out. They wandered aimlessly up and down Fayetteville street yesterday like ghosts, knowing that their fate had been sealed, yet powerless to discover whether they had been assigned a seat at the pie-counter or doomed to endure political hunger for two long years. The pitiful, beseeching, inquiring look from their sunken eyes was enough to arouse compassion in a demon, but the aldermen of Raleigh have no mercy.

"Why won't they tell what they have done?" was the question asked by all. The answers were various. Some said that they were afraid that their slate would be broken if they told it before Friday night. Others were cruel enough to say that some of these city fathers had promised to support several for the same position and they did not want to be confronted with broken pledges until the work was complete. But no one could be found who commended the action of the aldermen. It was characterized by many as cowardly and puerile. "Their action reminds me of some little children at play," said a gentleman yesterday. "They will make a mud cake and put it on the fence and then say, 'Don't let's tell anybody about this till the cake gets dry.'"

Why wasn't the mayor admitted into the caucus? was another question frequently asked. Some contended that he had no right to be present, while others said that he was kept out because some of the aldermen knew that he was better acquainted with the fitness of their favorite candidates than they cared for him to be, and they feared that he might make some statements which would not be very favorable to their pets.

The street reports most commonly accepted regarding the action of the caucus are that Mahler will be re-elected chief of the fire department, J. G. Brown re-elected treasurer, Robert Upchurch will succeed W. W. Wilson as city auditor and W. Z. Blake will continue street commissioner. As to chief of police the friends of Captain Heatt, J. W. Norwood and Captain Brooks all claim that their man has won, while some say that Chas. Separk carried off the prize. Some of the friends of Heatt are cared for him to be, and they expect on their man. It is reported that Andrew Jones says that he was nominated for keeper of the market. Thos. Pence, the present incumbent, had strong backing for re-election, however, and it is expected that he will be asked the board to retain him.

According to rumor all the numerous candidates for city attorney were defeated and it is thought likely that Gladstone or Cleveland was nominated, probably the former.

What was done will be known tonight when the board meets; however.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

Lovers of Music Spend a Pleasant Evening.

A delightful musical recital was given at the charming home of Mrs. Bush on North Blount street last evening for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Some of the best musical talent of the city participated. The proceeds were added to the building fund of the new church. The recital was a decided success both socially and financially. The program for the evening consisted of:

A piano solo by Miss Holden.

A violin and flute duet by Miss Ethel Bagley and Dr. Royster.

Vocal duet by Miss Robbins and Miss Bush.

Piano solo by Miss Shilla Norris.

Vocal solo by Miss Shilla Norris.

Recitation by Miss Butler.

Vocal solo and flute obligato by Miss Robbins and Dr. Royster.

Violin solo by Miss Ethel Norris.

Violin solo in three numbers, a. b. c., given by Miss Shilla Norris.

Enid Smith, of Peace Institute, Miss Smith was encored and sang "Good Bye."

The recital was in every respect a musical treat.

DIRECTORS' MEETING CALLED.

For State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro.

A meeting of the board of directors for the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro has been called for May 17th at the college. The notices to members were mailed yesterday by the superintendent of public instruction, who is ex-officio president of the board. The other members are as follows:

John Graham, Ridgeway; N. C. S. Noble, Wilmington; A. P. Shaw, Winston; J. E. Fowler, Washington; A. C. McAllister, Ashboro; W. D. Turner, Alencor; M. H. G. Chatham, Elkin; C. D. Gilmer, Waynesville; Dr. J. O. Wilcox, Jefferson.

It will be interesting to note in this connection that three new directors were appointed during the last session of the Legislature, but will not enter upon the duties of their office until next March. They are E. A. Mays, of Pitt county; Captain A. S. Peace, of Granville county; and J. A. Blair, of Rutherford county. They were nominated by Governor Russell and confirmed by the Senate February 23d.

Refuses to be Comforted.

Vienna, May 6.—Empress Elizabeth has been completely prostrated by the tragic death of her sister, the Duchess d'Alencon, who perished in the Paris fire. She remains in her room, admitting nobody and refusing to take food.

A BOY PARDONED.

The Governor Exercises Clemency in Behalf of Ester McGuire.

Governor Russell has pardoned Ester McGuire who has convicted of murder in the second degree at the fall term, 1896, of Watauga Superior Court, and sentenced to two years in the State prison. The following are the Governor's reasons for granting this pardon:

"The prisoner is a boy convicted of murder in the second degree, for the killing of another boy. It is reasonably certain that the homicide was accidental. Every man on the jury states in writing that he does not believe the boy to be guilty; and urges his pardon. The pardon is also recommended by the trial judge, by the chairman and other members of the board of county commissioners and all the county officers and by several hundred citizens. It is evident that the jury would not have convicted but for an unfortunate misconception of their duty for which they were not to blame."

State Dairymen at Biltmore.

On invitation from the managers of the Biltmore Farms, a meeting of the State Dairymen's Association will be held in Asheville at 8 p. m., on the evening of May 20th. The meeting will be held near the railroad station. Low rates will be secured for board and lodging. The following day will be spent by the members of the Association at Biltmore.

All who can go are invited to do so. All who go are also invited to become members of this Association. Membership will not be refused to anyone who cannot go to the meeting, but who will send in one dollar fee, and agree to abide by the laws of the Association. All new members will be presented with a copy of the First Annual Report. Payment of yearly dues will entitle members to the report for the year on which payment is made. Dairy is gaining favor among North Carolina farmers, who one and all would like to inspect the foremost herd of cows and dairy business in the State. Come all who can and take counsel one with another, as to making solid progress in this branch of husbandry.

A pleasant trip is in prospect. A good meeting is assured, and if half the talent invited to speak respond, there will be too many papers for one session and a portion of the day at Biltmore will be devoted to disposing of the program. It is expected that low rates of one and one-third fare will be granted by the railroads.

FRANK E. EMERY, Acting secretary.

Distinguished Naturalists Here.

Messrs. J. H. Pratt and Myers, of Washington, D. C., spent yesterday in the city. They are members of the United States geological survey, and will spend some time in this State studying mineralogy and locating minerals of various kinds. Much of their time for the next several weeks will be spent in Swain and adjacent counties. Yesterday they inspected the State museum and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the magnitude and variety of the display in all departments.

While in the State they will work in conjunction with the North Carolina geological survey and will donate a large portion of the specimens they may gather to the museum here.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 6th, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS,

Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED, four wide-awake men to travel for The Tribune. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at Tribune office between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as \$100.) Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, Manager for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarrowborough Block.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

A. B. STONACH

YOURS TO-DAY.

Yours today at one-half the price for which they were manufactured to sell. An entirely new line of wash dress goods.

Valois Lace Lawns.

Black grounds with white and colored figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Guipure Lace Lawns.

Light tinted grounds with figures and sprays of flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Lawn Stripes.

White grounds with small and large figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Irish Lawns.

Cool dainty patterns. Made to sell at 12c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

The Ladies say we carry the Prettiest Line of Wash Dress Goods in the State.

Silk Striped Challies.

Made to sell at 25c; yours today, per yard, 10c

French Organdies.

In new designs for waists and dresses. Were 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

Scotch Dimities.

Dainty patterns in figures and flowers. Were 15c; yours today, per yard, 8 1-2c

Linen Colored Lattice Batistes.

For Waists and dresses. Made to sell at 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

American Organdies.

Clever imitations of French lace. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 8 1-2c

The Prettiest Line of Wash Dress Goods in the State.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for \$1.25 and \$1.50—our price 75c. Misses Oxford Ties 1 1/2 to 2, worth \$1.00, our price 65c. Children's Oxford Ties, 8 1/2 to 2, worth \$1.00, our price 60c. Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us:

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from \$1.00 to \$3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

130 Fayetteville Street

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

to educate?

Why not write

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry.

JAMES DIXWIDIE, M. A. (University Virginia)

BE WISE

—AND—